

Kentucky Gazette.

NEW SERIES—NO. 9. VOL. VII.]

LEXINGTON, K. THURSDAY MORNING, MARCH 1, 1821.

[VOL. XXXV.]

TERMS OF THE Kentucky Gazette, PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY MORNING, By L. T. CAVINS & Co.

THE price to Subscribers, is, THREE DOLLARS per annum, PAID IN ADVANCE, or FOUR DOLLARS at the end of the year. All new subscriptions must in every instance be paid in advance.

THE TERMS OF ADVERTISING in this paper, are, FIFTY CENTS for the first insertion of every 15 lines or under, and TWENTY-FIVE CENTS for each continuance; longer advertisements in the same proportion.

All communications addressed to the editors must be post paid.

All advertisements not paid for in advance, must be paid for when ordered to be discontinued.

Gazette Office,

Lexington, November 2, 1820.

THE undersigned, late one of the Editors of the KENTUCKY GAZETTE, intending shortly to leave the United States, it is desirable that all arrearages due the Office should be settled. The accounts will be made out in a few days, when it is hoped those in arrears will call and settle—if not, we will be under the necessity of waiting on them, either in person or by a collector.

Those whose papers are sent by mail, are informed, that their accounts have been lodged in the hands of our agents or postmasters, to whom they are requested to pay their subscription, or remit the amount by mail. It is hoped this notice will be attended to, as it is impossible to wait on each individual for so small a sum. Mr. CAVINS will receive and receipt for all monies that may be paid.

Joshua Norrell.

NOTICE.

THE Co-partnership heretofore existing between Samuel Trotter, George Trotter, Jr. dec'd, and Robert G. Dudley, trading under the firm of ROBERT G. DUDLEY & Co. was dissolved in the month of December, 1815, and the co-partnership of the same parties composing the firm of SAMUEL & GEORGE TROTTER & CO. expired by limitation on the first day of January last.

Notice is therefore Given,

That the Books, Notes and all other Papers of said concerns, are deposited with SAMUEL TROTTER, as partner and agent of said firms, for the purpose of receiving all debts due to them, and liquidating those due by said firms. It is necessary to the parties concerned, that speedy payment should be made, and in case of failure suits will be commenced without delay.

(Signed)
SAMUEL TROTTER, Exec'r. of Geo. Trotter, Jr. dec'd.
JOHN POPE, Trotter, Jr. dec'd.
JAMES TROTTER, Trotter, Jr. dec'd.
ELIZA TROTTER, Trotter, Jr. dec'd.
Lexington, Feb. 23d, 1820—5-4m.

LAW OFFICE.

U. B. Chambers & J. P. Robinson.
WILL Practice LAW in conjunction in the Scott and Fayette Courts. Their Office is kept in Georgetown, opposite Captain Brannin's Tavern.
51-3m December 17, 1819.

Cash will be given for

TALLOW & SOAP GREASE.
DELIVERED at my Soap and Candle Factory, at the corner of Main-Cross and Water-streets, at the lower end of the lower Market-house, Lexington, or at the Great Crossings, Scott county.
JOHN BRIDGES.
December 30.—53

WOOL.

I WILL give the highest price for clean common country WOOL, in KENTUCKY STATE PAPER, delivered at the Factory or to John Bryan & Son, Saddlers.
THOS. ROYCE.
Lexington, May 20, 1820.—22tf

BOOK BINDERY.

James W. Palmer,
HAVING recently established a BOOK BINDERY, will constantly keep on hand, at his Bookstore, Sign of the Bible, Main street, a general assortment of
Blank Books,
Of every description, viz: Day Books, Journal Ledgers, Record, Order, Deed, and Letter Books, &c. &c.

He has just received from Philadelphia a large assortment of Record Paper, manufactured by Gilpin at the Brandywine Mills, which will enable him to execute, at the shortest notice, all kinds of Blank Books for Banks, Clerks of Courts, Merchants &c. whose orders he respectfully solicits.
Old Books rebound.
J. W. P. has on hand, as usual, a large assortment of Classical, Miscellaneous, Law, and Medical BOOKS, and STATIONARY. Merchants and other Wholesale purchasers supplied on the lowest terms, with every article in his line.
Lexington, Jan. 1, 1821—1
Wanted, an Apprentice to the Book Binding business.

Fresh Hogs' Lard,

FOR family use, for Sale by the small or large quantity.
Timothy, Blue-Grass, and an assortment of Garden Seeds,
BEST LAKE SHAD, smoked,
SPANISH BROWN, WHITING, CHALK, and PAINTS, and OIL of every kind.
Also,
A CLOSE BODY COUCH, for Sale cheap.
JOHN STICKNEY.
Sept. 28 1820—39-3.

Blanks of every kind

For sale at this Office.

Lexington Brass, Iron & Bell



CON TINES to carry on the FOUNDER ING BUSINESS, in the town of Lexington, second door below the Theatre, Water street, where all kinds of

Brass and Iron Work for Machinery &c.

May be had on the shortest notice. Also, will be kept on hand BELLS for Taverns, Houses and Horses; refined Wagon, Carriage and GIG BOXES; Hatter's, Tailor's and PLAT IRONS; Scale Weights and Waffle Irons; Gun Mouldings and Clock Castings; Rivets and Still Cores, with many other articles too tedious to mention.
Lexington, June 18, 1819—25tf

LEXINGTON COFFEE HOUSE.

Benjamin Lanhpear,
STILL OCCUPIES THE HOUSE AT THE (Sign of the Indian Queen.)

AND having employed Mr. WM. LONG, a gentleman of experience and veracity, to superintend his stables, he is determined that no gentleman shall have the least occasion to find fault, either with the House or Stable. He feels grateful to his friends and the public for their support hitherto, and hopes in future to merit and receive their patronage.
He would do injustice to his feelings, were he not to return his most grateful thanks to his Magnific Brethren, for their kind and accommodating dispositions, manifested at the last meeting of the Grand Lodge.
36-4m Lexington, Ky. Sept. 7, 1820.

Notice.

OWING to the decease of one of the firm constituting the firm of G. & J. ROBINSON, it becomes necessary, that the business of said firm should be immediately closed—Therefore, all those indebted to said firm by note, or book account, will please to call immediately and settle their accounts. If not settled shortly, they will find their notes and accounts in the hands of an officer for collection.
G. & J. ROBINSON, by
GEO. ROBINSON.
January 18, 1821—3tf

LAND FOR SALE.

I WILL sell the plantation on which Mr. George Hunter now lives (possession given the first of March next) about six miles from Lexington, and near the road leading to Winchester. Of this tract of

186 Acres of Land,

There are about 80 in cultivation, under good fence—never failing springs of fine water—a good comfortable Dwelling House and Barn, and other houses—an Orchard of about 300 large Apple Trees—also, Cherry, Pear and Peach Trees. For this valuable plantation, for which I have been offered \$8000, I am now willing to take something less than \$6000 dollars paid down. For further particulars, I refer to Mr. George Hunter, who lives on the premises.
JOHN CAUGHEY.
November 2, 1820—448tf

RAGS & SALT PETRE.

CASH and PAPER will be given for the above articles at JOHNSON'S Paper Mills, at the Great Crossings.
Dec. 31, 1820. 51

FOR SALE OR RENT.

MY HOUSE & LOT, on Limestone street, opposite the Seminary. It is a convenient good Home, with Smoke House, Stable, &c. and pleasant part of the town. The terms will be made easy. Possession can be given at any time.
GERRARD McKENNEY.
Lexington, Dec. 13, 1820. 99

Glue Manufactory.

GLUE, superior to the imported.
MOULD and DIPPED CANDLES, also, TWILIGHT CANDLES, (one of 12 to the pound will burn 12 hours, and wants no snuffing.)
OH. VITRIOL, Virdegris, Logwood, Capers, Alum, best imported MOLASSES, Fresh Rice, Paints, Oil, and Putty.
Glass as usual, by
JOHN STICKNEY.
51

For Sale or to Rent,

A COTTON FACTORY,
Containing 108 Spindles & 3 Carding Machines,
WITH every necessary appurtenance, all in good order and ready for immediate business. This property is fitted up in a good brick house, located in a valuable and convenient part of the town, and will be sold separately or with the house to suit the purchaser. Terms liberal, both as to price and time of payment: and we believe, that no place in Kentucky would better support an establishment of its size than Versailles, where there is a regular and increasing demand for Cotton Yarns. Apply to
R. & W. B. LONG.
Versailles, Feb. 5—tf

Checks for Sale.

Copartnership.

THE undersigned, late of Philadelphia, inform the public, that they have formed a connexion in trade,

At New-Orleans,

UNDER THE FIRM OF
A. & G. ELIOT,
For the transaction of COMMISSION BUSINESS.

ANDREW ELIOT,
GEORGE ELIOT.
New-Orleans, Oct. 17, 1820.—45

Sugar, Salt, Nails &c.

THE subscribers have received per the STEAM BOAT FALETTE—
NEW ORLEANS SUGAR, in Barrels,
SHAD and MACKAREL,
ALLUM and LIVERPOOL SALT,
CUT NAILS, of all sizes.
And are in expectation of receiving within few days, a choice collection of SUGAR, COFFEES, &c. of which will be sold at their usual low prices.

TILFORD & TROTTER.

Lexington, June 20, 1820.—24

New Beer & Porter.

Connell & M-Mahon,
OFFER FOR SALE AT THEIR BREWERY,
PORTER AND BEER.

MANUFACTURED this season, which they are induced to hope will be deemed not inferior to any in the Union. They have purchased Jars which are so constructed as to emit the drink by a tap, by which private families can be henceforth supplied with such quantities and such quality as may suit their consumption and taste.
Country orders executed with punctuality and despatch.
Lexington Brewery, Oct. 10.—42tf

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE Partnership of Gabriel Tandy, Samuel Thompson and Thomas January, trading under the firm of TANDY, THOMPSON & JANUARY, is this day by mutual consent dissolved. The accounts remaining due to said firm, are placed in the hands of JAMES E. DAVIS, esq. LEWIS CASTLEMAN and TANDY, for collection, to whom, as respectively presented, payment is requested to be made—and their respective receipts shall be acknowledged as a sufficient discharge.
GABRIEL TANDY,
SAMUEL THOMPSON,
THOMAS JANUARY.
Lexington, October 17th, 1820—43-6t

THE Partnership of Samuel Thompson and Thomas January, trading under the firm of THOMPSON & JANUARY, is this day by mutual consent dissolved. The accounts of said firm are placed in the hands of JAMES E. DAVIS, esq. for collection.

SAMUEL THOMPSON,
THOMAS JANUARY.
Lexington, October 17th, 1820—43-6t

Greenville Springs, (Harrodsburgh, Kentucky.)

THE Subscribers having taken possession of the Greenville Springs, as proprietors, inform the public that the house will be continued as when under the superintendence of John Hanna, for the accommodation of all those who may think proper to call. The arrangements that are now making, in addition to the present improvements, will enable them to render comfortable and agreeable, those who may resort to the Springs.
AMOS EDWARDS,
DANIEL M. HEARD,
Nov. 25th, 1820.—30tf

Dr. Daniel M. Heard,

OFFERS his MEDICAL SERVICES to the citizens of Harrodsburgh and the circumjacent country, and pledges himself to be faithful in the discharge of his professional duties. His Shop will be at the Springs, where he may always be found, except when attending to Professional Engagements.
Greenville Springs, Nov. 25, 1820.—50-6m

Notice.

I DO hereby forewarn all persons whatsoever, not to trade for or in anywise to receive a transfer or assignment of four several bonds executed by me on the 21st of Nov. 1818, to Lieutenant Norwell—The first of which was payable on the first of July, 1820—the second the first of July, 1821—the third the first of July, 1822—and the 4th, the 1st of January 1823. The said bonds being given agreeable to an article of agreement which has not been performed on the part of said Norwell—Therefore, I will not pay the said bonds, or any part of them, unless compelled by law.
BENJ. RAULINS.
Dec. 14, 1820.—50*

Bags Lost.

WAS lost out of my Wagon on Saturday last, between my house and Lexington, 18 BAGS, some of them marked H. Also a pair of FLAT IRONS. Any person finding them and leaving them at Mr. Wm. Huston's in Lexington, or at my house, shall be rewarded for their trouble.
JOHN HIGBEE.
South Elkhorn, Jan. 1821—1

Woodford county, to wit:

TAKEN up by Isaac McCurdy on South Elkhorn, one YELLOW BAY MARE, with some white hairs mixed, about 7 years old, 5 feet high, blaze face, one hind foot white blind in the near eye—appraised to \$50 this 1st day of July, 1820.
THOS. STEVENSON, j. p.

12 1-2 Cents Reward.

BEAN AWAY from the subscribers on the 9th day of January last, an Apprentice Boy named GRAY BLALOCK. He is about nineteen years of age—brought with him sundry winter and summer clothing, the particulars not recollected. All persons are hereby forewarned from harboring or employing him, as we are determined to put the law in force against them.
SHIRLOCK & GAUGH.
Lexington, Dec. 20th, 1820.—52

Agents for the Gazette.

We have found it necessary to appoint Agents in the different towns where the Gazette is taken throughout the U. States—to send a collector to collect the dues, the "toll would eat up the gist." Although a small sum from each, yet with the Printer, it is from small sums larger ones are to grow.
Subscribers are requested to pay their subscriptions to either of the following gentlemen—Those who receive their papers where to agent has been appointed, are requested to remit by mail.

Bardonia—Mr. Grayson, p. m. or Mr. Barnett, Printer.
Baltimore—John S. Skinner.
Cincinnati—Post-master.
Clarksville, Tenn.—Post-master.
Danville—Amel Barber, p. m.
Edinburgh—Mr. Lyon, p. m.
Elkton—Post-master.
Elliott—Post-master.
Franklin—Mr. Ballard, p. m.
Hagerstown—Mr. Crockett, p. m.
Georgetown—Mr. Seebree, p. m.
Hagerstown—Mr. J. Bryan, p. m.
Harrisburg—Post-master.
Harrisburgh—Mr. Keller, p. m.
Jeffersonville, Ind.—Post-master.
Louisville—Mr. Gray, p. m.
Lancaster—J. P. Letcher, p. m.
Middletown—George Talbot, esq.
Mount Sterling—Henry Daniel, esq. or the Post-master.
Mourne, Tenn.—Post-master.
Maysville—Mr. Roe, p. m.
Mays Lick—Mr. Shotwell, p. m.
Mount Zion—Post-master.
Nashville—T. Joseph Norvell, esq. or the Post-master.
Natchez—Post-master.
Nicholasville—Dr. Young, p. m.
New-Orleans—Bartlett & Cox, or Postmaster.
New-Gloucester—Post-master.
Owingsville—Post-master.
Philadelphia—Mr. Bache, p. m.
Paris—Mr. Patten, p. m.
Richmond—Mr. J. Turner, Printer.
Russellville—Mr. Piper, d. p. m.
St. Louis—Mr. Henry, Printer, or Post-master.
Trenton—Thos. Dubois & Co.
Vincennes—Joseph W. Bryson, p. m.
Winchester—Mr. Ritchie, p. m.
Washington—Mr. Murphy, p. m.

Stop the Thief!!!



Strayed or Stolen,

FROM the subscriber on Friday night last, a

Light Bay Horse,

ABOUT 15 hands high, shod before, a small blemish in the near eye, somewhat crease fallen, has been nicked, a small star in his forehead, the left hind foot white; has the appearance of a scar on each side of his back immediately under the saddle; he is a natural trotter; no brands or other marks recollected. Any person finding said Horse, and delivering him to the subscriber or to Mr. Charles McDonald in Lexington, shall be handsomely rewarded for their trouble—if stolen, a reward will be given for the thief if apprehended.
WM. McDONALD.
Lexington, Nov. 7, 1820—45-3t

American Medical Recorder.

James Webster,
Publisher of the Quarterly Independent Journal, called the

American Medical Recorder.

Respectfully informs its patrons, and the Medical public generally, the work will be increased in size, in proportion to the reduction which has taken place in the price of paper and of printing; and the execution, if not superior shall at least be equal to any Medical periodical publication in the United States.

The AMERICAN MEDICAL RECORDER, for January next, that is, the first number of the fourth volume, will contain papers from Professor Francis of New York; Professor Cooper, of Columbia S. C.; Professors Davidge, Potter and Hall, of Baltimore; Dr. Tyler, of Fredericktown, Md.; Drs. John Kitchie Harlan, Klapp, McClellan, Mitchell, Rousseau and Coates, of Philadelphia; and Dr. Albers, of Bremen, and the Editors; Drs. Lucaet, Bevers, Eberle, and Professor Pattison.
J. W. has been informed, that statements have been made, which if believed, are calculated to injure the American Medical Recorder; so far, however, from it being the fact, that the subscribers are withdrawing; that the publisher, in reply, declares that within the last two months, the additions made to the subscription list, have exceeded fifty in number; and further, that within the same period more than five, including Drs. Gibson and Horner have declined continuing the work.
Philadelphia, Nov. 21st, 1820. 52-N

CUT NAILS.

JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE,
40 KEYS 3d, 4d, 6d, 8d and 10d Philadelphia CUT NAILS, of an excellent quality, by the Keg or single pound. Apply to
M. J. NOUVEL.
Lex. Aug. 8, 1820.—33

Lexington Ware House.

THE subscriber having rented of ROBERT WICKLIFFE and JOHN BRADFORD, their large BRICK WARE-HOUSE, in Water street, solicits patronage from the public. An inspection of Tobacco, &c. has been established by law, and inspectors appointed. Tobacco inspected at this Ware-house can be shipped as cheap as from any point above Frankfort, and at any season that boats can go from Louisville.
C. BRADFORD.
Sept. 1820.—37

James E. Davis,

WILL practice Law in the Fayette Courts. His office will be found over the room formerly occupied by J. Haggis, esq. first door below Frazer's corner. He pledges himself to be diligent and punctual in business.
Lex. 20—34tf

BY THE PRESIDENT

Of the United States.

WHEREAS, by various acts of Congress, the President of the United States is authorized to direct the public lands which have been surveyed to be offered for sale.

Therefore, I, James Monroe, President of the United States, do hereby declare and make known that public sales, for the disposal (according to law) of Public Lands, shall be held as follows, viz:

At Franklin, in Missouri, on the first Monday in January next, for the sale of Townships 31 to 35, in range 35 west of the 5th principal meridian line.
30 to 35, range 27 and 28, do
31 to 35 range do

At the same place, on the first Monday in March next, for the sale of

Townships 31 to 35, in range 30, west of the 5th principal meridian line.

At St. Louis, in said state, on the first Monday in December next, for the sale of

Townships 35 to 44 in range 1 & 2 east of the principal meridian line.

At the same place, on the first Monday in March next, for the sale of

Townships 35 to 44, in ranges 3 and 4, east.

At the same place, on the first Monday in May next, for the sale of

Townships 35 to 44, in range 5 and 6, east, and of 43 and 44, in range 7 east.

At Jackson, in the county of Cape Girardeau in the said state, on the first Monday in February next, for the sale of

Townships 34, in ranges 1 to 2, east of the 5th principal meridian line.

33, range 4, east do
29, 30 & 31 5, do
31, 32 & 33 6, do

At Edwardsville, in the state of Illinois, on the first Monday in January next, for the sale of

Townships 8 to 13, in range 9, west of the 3d principal meridian line.

11 to 13, 10 and 11 do
6 to 13, 12 and 13 do
8 to 12, 14 do

At Vandalia, in the said state, on the 3d Monday in January next, for the sale of

Townships 5 to 10, in range 1, east of the 3d principal meridian line.

7 to 10 2
2 to 10 ranges 3, 4, 5 and 6
1, 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10 range 7, east
8, do

At Palestine, in said state, on the second Monday in February next, for the sale of

Townships 6 to 10, in ranges 9, 10 and 11, east of the 3d principal meridian line.

5 to 10 range 14 west of 2nd principal meridian line.

1, 9 and 10 ranges 12 and 13

At Detroit, in Michigan Territory, on the first Monday in November next, for the sale of

Townships 8, 9 and 10, in ranges 4 and 5 east, 8 and 9 6
7, 8 and 9 7 and 8

Except such lands as have been or may be reserved by law for the support of schools, or for other purposes. The lands shall be sold in regular numerical order, beginning with the lowest number of section, township and range.

Given under my hand, at the City of Washington, this nineteenth day of September, 1820.

JAMES MONROE.

By the President.

JOSIAH MPINGS,

Commissioner of the General Land Office.

Printers who are authorized to publish the Laws of the United States, will publish the above once a week till the first of May, and send their bills to the General Land Office for payment.

Sept. 25, 1820—42t 1 M.

Hemp Wanted.

THE highest CASH price will be given for HEMP, at the Factory of

JOHN BRAND.

Dec. 24.—52-4f

Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber, are requested to pay the same to WM. PRENTISS, whom I have duly authorized to receive the same, and all persons having claims on me, will please call on him for settlement.
N. PRENTISS.
Lexington, Nov. 30, 1820—48tf

HOGS' BRISTLES.

THE highest price will be given in Cash for 10,000 Pounds of clean, combed, (scalded)

HOGS' BRISTLES.

At the Brush Manufactory of the subscriber two doors below the Post Office on Main street.

On hand, as above, a general assortment of

BRUSHES,

Which will be sold on the most reasonable terms.
Lexington, Dec. 14th, 1820. 50

Notice.

THE Legislature of Kentucky having passed a Law authorizing the Surveying of the Virginia Military State Land, entered in my office, South-West of the Tennessee River, and between it and the river Mississippi, the surveying of said land will commence about the first of next April, when it will be necessary for the claimants or persons duly authorized by them to attend to the surveying.

WM. CROGHAN, Sr.
Louisville, Ky. Jan. 10, 1821—7

Notice.

BY reference to the above notice, it will be seen, that those who are interested in the Military Land Claims West of the Tennessee River, will be under the necessity of attending to the Surveying of them either in person or by an agent duly authorized. I propose to be in that section of country in April next, and will attend in the character of agent or attorney to the claims of those who may think proper to entrust me with them.

LEVI L. TODD.
February 15, 1821—7

TAKEN UP by Patrick Vance, living on

Cane run, four miles from Lexington, Fayette county, one SORREL MARE with a blaze face, branded on the near buttock with I. G. appraised to twenty-five dollars before me.

G. R. TOMPKINS,
Justice of the Peace of Fayette County.

February 15, 1821—7

THE HIGHEST PRICE CASH IN HAND,

Given for Hemp.

Delivered at the Rope Walk formerly the property of James Kenna, dec'd, on Water street.

HENRY WATT,
Lexington, February 5, 1821—5

THIS DAY IS PUBLISHED,

AND FOR SALE AT THE

Lexington Public Advertiser,

Worsley's, Palmer's and Hunt's

BOOK STORES,

A General Instructor;

Compiled for the use and benefit of Justices of the Peace, Sheriffs, Coroners,

REMARKS

Mr. Johnson,
OF KENTUCKY,

On the bill for the relief of the Purchasers of the Public Lands.

Delivered in the Senate of the U. States.
JANUARY, 1821.

The system of relief, said Mr. J. which the bill provides, is embraced in two propositions: First, the power to relinquish that portion of the land which is entered, but not paid for, and to obtain a patent for what is paid for; secondly, indulgence for eight or ten years, by annual instalments, without interest, to those who prefer retaining the whole amount purchased. In the former case, it is so constructed as not to derange the surveys, or to produce any loss or inconvenience by interfering with the system upon which sales are now made. Under the present laws, our public lands are surveyed in ranges of six miles wide, and, by transverse lines, at the same distances, divided into townships, as they are technically called, of six miles square, numbered from a line of latitude taken for the basis, and a meridian of longitude. These townships are each subdivided into 36 sections of a mile square, or 640 acres, and these sections again subdivided into oblong rectangles of one eighth of a section, or 80 acres each, and all divided by lines running with the four cardinal points. When the sales were made for which monies are now due, the smallest sub-division was 160 acres, the fourth part of a section; and, if a purchaser is now indebted for the smallest purchase which he could then make, he may now relinquish one half of that purchase, without derangement to the present system. The provision made in the bill which is now proposed, carefully guards this point. If the purchaser shall choose to avail himself of the provision, he can relinquish only such aliquot part of a section as shall form the proper legal division, agreeably to the present system. The purchases made, which this bill will embrace, are either a section, 640 acres; three-fourths of a section, 480 acres; a half section, 320 acres; or a quarter section, 160 acres. In every case, at least one-fourth part of the purchase money was paid within forty days of the time of application; another fourth part was required to be paid in two years; another in three years; the remainder in four years; and, in case any part shall be delayed till the expiration of five years from the day of application, the land is re-sold; and, unless some person shall advance cash in hand for what is due, the land reverts to the U. States, and the whole of the money paid upon it, improvements and all, are forfeited, and the industrious, frugal, but unfortunate husbandman, sent adrift with his family, and deprived of all the fruit of his honest labors. Now, sir, the bill before you proposes, that, in such cases, the purchaser may still be rescued from the grasp of penury and famine, in a land of plenty, by permitting him to retain so much of the land as the monies paid by him will actually purchase, at the price of the original entry, not varying in quantity or form from the present legal sub-division, &c. &c. to relinquish the remainder—a proposition that every honorable member of this house would readily accede to, under similar circumstances, in his own individual transactions with a poor and unfortunate debtor.

The second proposition is equally necessary to screen the purchaser from loss, and will equally secure the government against any sacrifice. If a purchaser shall have entered a quarter section, (160 acres), and shall have paid thereon only 80 dollars, the first instalment, it will not entitle him to a patent for any part of his purchase, as it will not have paid for eighty acres; or, if he shall have entered three quarter sections, (480 acres), and paid thereon only one instalment, 240 dollars, he will be entitled to a patent for 30 acres, amounting to 160 dollars; but the remaining 80 dollars must be lost to him, unless relief be extended, by granting him time to complete his payment for an additional quantity of land. But most of these purchasers have paid more than the first instalment. They are generally an industrious, economical class of citizens, who, when they have been fortunate enough to collect small sums in return for their labor, pay them over to the land offices, as partial liquidations of the instalments due, or becoming due, for their lands, cheered by the animating hope of being able one day to call that little portion of the wilderness on which their industry is creating perpetual smiles, their own. But all payments which either exceed or fall short of equal sums of 180 dollars, the amount of purchase money for the smallest legal division of public land, must be forever lost to them, and their families, unless the time shall also be extended, by which they may complete their payment for these aliquot parts of a section. One other course, it is true, might secure these over payments, which would be, to grant them certificates for such surpluses, receivable in payment for public lands; but no such provision is contained in the bill, and the relief proposed will be more for the interest of the government, and quite as accommodating to the generality of those interested.

Let us have some regard to the character of those who need this relief. I mean, the great body of this population, which must suffer without it. The question may seem to be local, from the particular interests which it involves; but no subject can, in reality, have

more extensive operation. It embraces the citizens of every section of every state in the Union; and the most useful and virtuous class of citizens, the honest, industrious farmers, by whose labors life and vigor are imparted to every other, and from whose persevering enterprise our country derives all its treasures. These citizens have left their homes, to subdue the wilderness, and make it subservient to the welfare of men, there to provide a home for themselves and their numerous offspring. With this class of citizens the securities of our liberties, and the energies of the government, rest. To them we owe our national safety and prosperity. Virtue and independence, when exiled from every other class, find an asylum with them. They already form an impregnable barrier against territorial invasion; and it is a duty which the government owes no less to itself than to them, to protect them from injustice, from injury, from ruin. Withhold the relief which their peculiar necessities now demand, and you give a deadly blow to the brightest hopes of the nation. It will be like refusing the kind offices of paternal care to a perishing child, who, if nourished, is destined to be your support and comfort in declining age.

There may be some exceptions to this description of character, but the proportion is very small; and a good man will not leave all his children to starve, lest the sons of strangers eat their crumbs. All have paid their money, all are citizens, and we can make no discrimination. None will receive relief beyond what justice warrants; the government will lose nothing by any, and the measure, even in relation to the least meritorious, is founded in reason and equity. If any difficulty shall seem to exist in correctly designating the part to be relinquished, it is easily surmounted by the proposition which I have the honor to make; that when actual settlements are made, the part retained shall include the improvements, or such part of them as shall be contained within a regular legal division of the section; and when no improvements are made, the division to be decided by lot. This will remove every difficulty which might arise from submitting the decision to either of the parties.

These citizens have a claim to the consideration of the government founded in equity. The amount due to be government for sales of public lands is something less than twenty-four millions of dollars. For lands on which that amount is due, there cannot have been paid less than eight millions of dollars, one fourth part of the purchase money; and if one-half has been paid, then the money actually received is equal to the whole amount due. It is most probable that at least twelve millions have been paid; and if the relief shall be denied, this amount, the fruit of honest industry, drawn from the most virtuous and useful class of the community, the laboring husbandman, into the public treasury, must be forfeited and lost forever. Now, sir, let me enquire who among us is so least to justice—so hardened against the cries of suffering innocence, that he would give his voice thus to fill the cup of misery, by replenishing the national coffers with twelve millions of dollars from this meritorious class of citizens, and then deprive them of the very lands which were designed to be purchased by that money; let us bring this to a case betwixt individuals. Suppose one man sells to another a tract of land for four thousand dollars to be paid in four annual instalments. The purchaser pays the two first instalments, 2,000 dollars, and is unable to pay the balance. In such a case, what would be the course of an honorable man; one who loved justice, who acted upon the golden rule, *whatsoever ye would that men should do unto you, do ye even so unto them*? Would he deprive the honest laborer of the hard earned money which he paid him, and, triumphing in the misfortune of his neighbor, drive him, with his helpless babes, a homeless, homeless vagrant upon the charities of an unfriendly world? No, sir; he would first enquire whether the failure to pay the residue had operated so as to subject him to any considerable loss. He would next enquire whether the land could be divided, without injury, so as to convey to the purchaser the worth of the money he had actually paid. He would then investigate the cause of the failure; whether it had originated in a fraudulent design of the purchaser. Being satisfied on all these points, that no special injury had arisen to himself in consequence of the failure—that the premises might be divided without injury or inconvenience—that the purchaser had failed to complete the payment through pure misfortune, he would, without a moment's hesitation, either return him the money, or divide the land, and convey so much as the payment made would cover. Such, sir, is precisely the case before us. The purchasers of public lands do not solicit your charity. Do nations are not called for. Abatement in the price of the land is not expected. But they implore, what they have a moral right to demand; they implore your justice. Confirm them in the possession of what they have paid for at the price stipulated in the purchase, and give them the privilege of relinquishing the remainder; and where their payments do not exactly cover the legal rectangle, for where they have extended improvements over the different parts of the purchase, that they may receive *quid pro quo* for their monies, or that they may enjoy the benefit of their improvements, extend the time for paying the balance. This is what justice warrants them to expect; and is only continuing the principle which the government has acted upon in former cases.

When times were more propitious than at present, relief has been repeatedly extended to others. Purchasers of lands between the Miami rivers, to whom a right of pre-emption was given in consideration of their contract with John Clevins Symmes, were at first required to pay the whole purchase money in three annual instalments. The inability of many to comply rendered it necessary to forefeit their claims, or extend the time. The liberal course was adopted; and after several years had elapsed, and relief more than once had been granted them, a law was passed which permitted them to hold the lands and liquidate their balances by six annual instalments, without interest. On several other occasions, relief has been extended to other purchasers, by extending the time of payment, when their claims to indulgence were far less than at present. But why should we withhold relief at this hour of unparalleled pressure and distress? On a more auspicious day, these citizens became purchasers of the public domain; when the prospect of a fair remuneration invited to industry. They cheerfully endured the toils and privations incident to their undertakings, in prospect of happier days. Returning to their shelter from the labors of the day, gladness sparkled in their eyes, and the smiles of hope beamed in their countenances as their little ones hailed their approach, because fortune promised them a long and comfortable abode. Shall these smiles of innocence be followed with tears of anguish and disappointment? Shall the labor of the parent be forfeited, and the hope of infancy be blasted forever, when we can, without detriment to the public interest, still fan the heavenly flame? The voice of justice, the voice of mercy, the voice of God, forbid it. The times are now changed. The products of their labor and their lands find no place in market, or will command no money in comparison with what they once would do. It would be the height of injustice and oppression to seize upon this occasion to deprive them of their homes, and reduce them to all the horrors of wretchedness and despair. They can still live, and exhibit all the joys of contentment, if you will afford them this relief. If they cannot get money, they can furnish the comforts of life without it, and cheerfulness will still rest in their bosoms. They are now waiting in awful suspense the result of this proposition: in anxious solicitude betwixt hope and despair, whether the arrival of the courier will sound the tramp of their jubilee, or bring the knell of their departed happiness.

It is necessary for us to look into the reason for fixing this penalty to the law under which these purchases were made. It originated in a policy to influence punctuality on the part of purchasers, and to prevent an accumulation of the debts due from individuals to the government. That reason exists no longer. The old system of credit is abolished, and the debts, therefore, never can accumulate. In doing away this reason, you have also diminished the means of payment; by requiring prompt payment for all lands sold, which drains the money from these sections of the country, and by diminishing the price of lands in reducing the minimum from two dollars to one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre. Thus you have at once removed the objections to relief, and by the same act increased the necessity of that relief.

When the purchases were made, there existed a stronger pretext for the enforcing of the penalty. The law provides, that when those lands shall be offered for re-sale, if they fetch more than the balance due the United States, including interest and costs, the surplus shall be repaid to the original purchaser; and when the circulating medium was great, and but few forfeitures were made, the lands might command a price which partially remunerated him for his improvements; but now, when the circulating medium is almost entirely withdrawn, nearly all the lands must be forfeited, and there is not one-twentieth part of the money in all the states and territories together, where these lands lie necessary to pay the balances due upon them.

The government is bound in justice to grant the relief; and those citizens have a moral right to demand it. It may be classed among the imperfect rights; imperfect only because they have not the legal nor physical power to enforce the demand; but the right, in its binding efficacy upon the conscience, is perfect and complete; the same as a father's perfect right, in morality and religion, to demand honor and gratitude from his son; but the right is imperfect in law, because he cannot legally enforce it.

In the case of the purchaser of the public land, there is an equity of redemption in his favor. This word is technical in the language of the law, and is referred to a principle established between mortgagors and mortgagees. In the case of a mortgage between citizens, a court of equity will not consider the mortgagee as a creditor, but as a trustee, though the party who has given the mortgage fails to pay the money on a day certain, fixed by express contract in writing. So uniform have been the decisions of courts of equity in these cases, that the principle is universally established, even beyond controversy, that whatever number of years may have elapsed, the party has a right to redeem his mortgaged premises, by paying the principle and interest of the sum for which the mortgage was given; and in no case, can the property mortgaged be sold, nor the fee simple vested in the mortgagee, but by a foreclosure of the mortgage, and a decree of the Court of Chancery. The cases may not be exactly similar; but the resemblance is sufficiently strong to show

that the equity of redemption, if we may use the expression, is as great in favor of the purchasers of public lands, and against the right of the government to deprive them of their domains.

According to the former system of our land laws, the purchaser had the right to purchase by prompt payment, or by instalments; but he could not purchase even the smallest subdivision by prompt payment, so as to procure a patent for his land, and thus secure it to himself and his heirs for less than \$264-40, exclusive of discount. The poor man, then, who could command but a little sum, was under the necessity of purchasing upon the terms of credit which the law provided. Now he can purchase the amount of a legal subdivision, 80 acres, so as to obtain his patent, for \$100. Suppose, sir, the poor man, four years since, entered the smallest quantity which could then be purchased, 160 acres, and paid upon it 80 dollars at the time of entry, and two years thereafter he paid the second instalment, 80 dollars more, making together 160 dollars; there is no doubt that he could have the right of bringing his case into a court of equity, as he might do against an individual, the court would establish this principle—that the failure, being ceded, as in this case, that the division was neither injurious nor inconvenient to the seller, the unfortunate purchaser should be confirmed in his claim to 80 acres, the amount which he had actually paid for at the original price. The chancellor would say, "as no fraud has been committed by the purchaser; as the means of payment are cut off by the withdrawal of the circulating medium, producing a great calamity and distress, beyond both the control and foresight of either party; and as the government, by changing the system and reducing the price of lands, has contributed much more than the purchaser to his inability to pay, the loss to the purchaser is still sufficiently great; for, had he saved his money till this time, 100 dollars he would have purchased all that he now claims for the payment of 160 dollars; he shall therefore be confirmed in his claim."

The provision for extending the time of payment might be more doubtful in a court of equity, but no less necessary to secure to the honest laborer the reward of his industry, and measure out to him the full cup of justice. The government will thereby receive a higher price for the lands thus obtained than to suffer them to revert, and, at the same time, promote the interests of the most deserving class of the community. In many cases, injustice will be done to the purchasers, and ruin will fall upon their families without it. The benefit will be almost exclusively in favor of the poor, whom it is a public duty to protect. A person has purchased 160 acres, and paid the first instalment according to law at the time of purchase. By the sweat of his brow, he has since raised 40 dollars with which he has made a partial payment upon the second instalment. The price was two dollars per acre, and he has paid 120. The pressure of the times renders it impossible for him to procure money; and, as the sum paid will not cover the purchase of 80 acres, he must lose all that he has paid, unless you extend the time. This is, not an imaginary, but a real case; not a solitary case, for hundreds, a dozen thousands, of such cases do exist; and tens of thousands of our fellow citizens, of every age and sex, must inevitably be reduced to misery and ruin, if the provision shall be denied them.

If their own imprudence had brought these disasters upon them, they would have a slighter claim to consideration; but, unless we scribble to them angelic foresight, or more sagacity than has ever yet fallen to the lot of man, we cannot justly charge them with imprudence. The change had taken place in the circulating medium of the country; if our markets had remained the same at home and abroad; if the price of labor had not depreciated; if the same amount of exportation and importation had continued; their ability to meet the instalments would have continued, and forfeitures would have been in as small a ratio to the purchasers as at any former period. The disorders in our currency, and the consequent depression of all our monied concerns, originated in the struggles of the late war—events which no human sagacity could foresee. Before that event, no general pecuniary embarrassments threatened us, and we could anticipate no extraordinary fluctuation. The banks had the confidence of the people; and in all their operations they maintained the specie standard. Contracts were sacredly executed, or the remedy was within our own control; and confidence between citizens was unimpaired. But war was proclaimed, and our national expenditures were necessarily increased to an amount beyond the power of taxation to meet. Loans were resorted to, which were confined principally to New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Washington, the greater part of which was drawn from banks disposed to aid the government in its efforts to sustain the independence and glory of the nation. An excessive issue of notes was the consequence; and, as confidence began to be shaken on account of the internal divisions which existed, the circulation of those notes became local, and caused them to return upon the banks. At this moment, as by a kind of inspiration, to sustain their own credit and their country's cause, the banks simultaneously suspended the payment of specie; and the causes which produced this suspension were so identified with the honor, the rights, and the independence of the country, that there was a general and almost universal acquiescence in the measure.

When peace returned, the whole country became impatient for the resumption of specie payments; and, to satisfy the general call which was unfortunately pressed upon the banks, specie payments were resumed at least five years too soon for the general good, unless it had been very gradually introduced, so as to give time for loans to have been collected more leisurely and as the people could meet the calls. At the same moment Europe was laboring to effect the same object. France and the United States were the only specie countries in all our commercial relations. The general peace of Europe had produced a total revolution in the labor and commercial intercourse of the civilized world. Russia was making bonfires of her paper. England was making every exertion to substitute a specie currency for her paper, and inundating this country with her merchandise, to supply her coffers with specie; and the nation was almost drained of specie to supply other countries with which she had intercourse. Such was the state of affairs when the vaults of our banks were opened to sustain their solvency. The thirteen millions of surplus money in the Treasury was soon expended in payment of the floating debt. Paper flowed like torrents into the banks, by which the circulating medium was entirely withdrawn; and, to meet the demand, the banks called upon their debtors, who were by that very circumstance deprived of the means of payment. Property was sacrificed for want of purchasers, because the means of raising funds were at an end. Thus banks were crushed, individuals were ruined, and the community sustained a loss of not less than fifty millions of dollars. If this state of things, there is an utter impossibility of the purchasers of public lands meeting the claims against them. Coercion will be fruitless; and, by tearing from them their lands, you will only fill up to them the cup of misery without relieving others.

As their claim is founded in justice, as they are among the most valuable of our citizens; as the relief will not injure the government, while it will impart happiness to thousands and contribute to increase the wealth and resources of the nation, it is devoutly hoped that the unanimous voice of the Senate will sanction the measure.

MISSOURI.

Mr. Clay, from the "Compromise Committee" on the admission of Missouri into the Union, made the following report, to wit:

The Select Committee to whom was referred the resolution from the Senate declaring the admission of the State of Missouri into the Union, have, according to order, had the same under consideration, and beg leave to submit to the house the following report:

That they have entered upon the discharge of the duty assigned them by the House, with the most anxious desire to arrive at a conclusion which would give general satisfaction. That, in the prosecution of this purpose it seemed to them to be useful to ascertain in the first place, by a full and frank comparison of opinions among themselves, whether any, and what conditions ought to be prescribed to the admission of Missouri into the Union. That, on making this comparison, the opinion appeared to be nearly unanimous in the committee, that no other conditions ought now to be required, than those which were specified in the act of the last session of Congress, providing for the admission of Missouri into the Union; and that, considering all the circumstances attending that act, the settlement which it made of the question of restriction, ought not to be disturbed. That this opinion limited their subsequent inquiry to the consideration of the single question, whether the Constitution which Missouri has formed for herself, contained any thing in it which furnished a valid objection to her incorporation in the Union? And, on that question, they thought that there was no other provision in that Constitution to which Congress could of right take exception, but that which makes it the duty of the Legislature of Missouri, to pass laws to prevent free negroes and mulattoes from going to and settling in said State. In regard to that clause, the same diversity of opinion existed among the members of the committee which had been previously manifested in the House; one portion believing it liable to an interpretation repugnant to the Constitution of the United States, and the other thinking it not exposed to that objection, or that if it were, the exceptional interpretation was superseded by the paramount authority of the Federal Constitution.

With these conflicting opinions, the committee thought it best, that without either side abandoning its opinion, an endeavour should be made to frame an amendment to the Senate's resolution, which compromising neither, should contain an adequate security against any violation of the privileges and immunities of citizens of other States, in Missouri; and a majority of the Committee, thinking that such security could not be sufficiently afforded, without some previous act to be done by the Legislature of Missouri, the amendment was finally agreed upon, which they now beg leave to report.

According to this amendment, Missouri is to be admitted into the Union upon the fundamental condition that she shall never pass any law, preventing any description of persons from going to and settling in said state, who now are or hereafter may become, citizens of any of the states of this Union; and upon the legislature of said state signifying its assent to that condition, by a solemn public act, which is to be communicated to the President of the United States, he is to proclaim the fact, and thereupon, the admission of said state into the Union, is to be complete without any further or other proceedings on the part of Congress. To prevent however, this amendment from being considered as impairing any right which

may appertain to Missouri, in common with other states, to exclude from her jurisdiction persons under peculiar circumstances (such as paupers, vagrants, &c.) a further provision is added, declaring that nothing in said amendment, is to be construed to take from Missouri, when admitted into the Union, the exercise of any right or power, which the original states may constitutionally exert.

The modification which the committee thus respectfully recommend of the Senate's resolution, is the result of a spirit of concord, under the guidance of which they have anxiously sought, without the sacrifice of principle on either side, to reconcile the various opinions among them. There cannot be a doubt but that Missouri, solicitous as she must be to participate in all the high advantages of our excellent union, will eagerly seize the opportunity of testifying her attachment to the Federal Constitution, by giving the solemn pledge, which she is asked to make, to respect the privileges and immunities which it secures to citizens of other states—a pledge become necessary in the opinion of a large and respectable portion of the House, by the terms which she has employed in a clause of her constitution. Nor will there be a doubt of the sincerity or efficacy of such a pledge. On the other hand, if, by postponing for a short period her admission into the union, (a circumstance every day less and less important, in consequence of the lapse of the time allotted to this session) those who thought her invested with a perfect right to be admitted without delay, are not fully gratified, they will be consoled by the reflection that the amendment requires only the performance of a precise and simple act, which cannot be mistaken by the highly respectable officer to whom the judgment of its execution is confided. And the whole house must be gratified with any proper disposition of the subject, which will henceforth free the public deliberations from the agitation and disturbance to which it is but too likely always to give rise. And your committee believe that all must ardently unite in wishing an amicable termination of a question which, if it be longer kept open, cannot fail to produce and probably perpetuate prejudices and animosities among a people, to whom the conservation of their moral ties should be dearer if possible than that of their political bond. Sharing, as the committee do, largely in this sentiment, they respectfully submit to the house the amendment which they propose, in the hope that it will be received and considered in the same spirit in which it has been devised.

Strike out all after the word "be" in the 3d line of the Senate's resolution, and insert—

Admitted into this Union, on an equal footing with the Original States, in all respects whatever, upon the fundamental condition that the said state shall never pass any law preventing any description of persons from coming to and settling in said state, who now are or hereafter may become citizens of any of the states of the Union; and provided also that the legislature of the said state, by a solemn public act, shall declare the assent of the said state, to the said fundamental condition, and shall transmit to the President of the United States, on or before the fourth Monday in November next, an authentic copy of the said act, upon the receipt whereof, the President, by proclamation, shall announce the fact; whereupon, and without any further proceeding on the part of Congress, the admission of the said state into this Union, shall be considered as complete; and provided further that nothing herein contained shall be construed to take from the said state of Missouri, when admitted into the Union, the exercise of any right or power, which can now be constitutionally exercised by any of the original states.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7.

THE WAYS AND MEANS.

The committee of the House of Representatives, which has charge of this subject, in respect to which there has been such diversity of calculation, yesterday made a long report, in compliance with the resolutions of the House, passed on the 3d instant—which resolutions required of the committee to enquire and report whether any measures are necessary to increase the revenue; and if so, to report those measures; and to enquire into the expediency of prohibiting or imposing additional duties on the importation of foreign spirits, and imposing an excise on domestic distilled spirits.

On the first point, the committee report as their opinion, that the revenue will be adequate to the expenses of the government; and further, that if no change happen, it will be sufficient, in succeeding years, fully to repay, before the first day of January, 1825, the loan of the last year, and any loan which may be necessary during the present year.

On the second point, the committee answer, that the revenue being amply adequate to the expenses of the government, of course no measures for its increase are necessary.

On the third point, the committee submit their opinion against any immediate imposition of an excise on domestic spirits, or of any new duty on, or prohibition of, the importation of foreign spirits.

The committee go on, after answering the particular queries directed to them, to give their views of the actual state of the Treasury. Allowing for a retrenchment of expenditures during the present session, to the amount of 1,500,000 dollars, they calculate that 3,079,094 dollars is the amount to be provided for by loans.

A small sum of money

WAS FOUND upon our Shop floor last evening, which the owner can have by paying for this advertisement.

J. M. PIKE & CO.

Lexington, Feb. 14.
J. M. PIKE wishes to Hire a good steady BLACK WOMAN, who understands cooking and washing. Would prefer one from the country.

CONGRESSIONAL.
Our accounts from Washington are up to the 17th ult. A Bankrupt Law upon the good old English plan has passed the Senate, limited in its operation to 3 years. The state of Missouri was not admitted, but a belief prevailed at our last dates, that it would be acknowledged by the aid of an acquisition of strength from the Pennsylvania delegation. The excitement at Washington appears to have alarmed the worthy gentleman who created it. The reply to Mr. Cushman's letter, on our last page, proves that the people are quiet as a band of brothers, while their honorable rulers are sounding an alarm. Very little has been done or expected from this session—nor have we any right to expect much from future sessions, except a vigilance is observed worthy a free people. Measures favorable to the real prosperity of the country fallers altogether, or moves on so tardily in Congress, that we sicken at the prospect. Before us, while measures audaciously shameful meet with the warmest friends. Of the former description, we may name the law granting relief to purchasers of Public lands, and the attempt to relieve the sufferers under the Sedition Law—and of the latter we have only to name the Law granting relief to importers of British Goods in 1812.

By this relief to the importers, in cancelling their bonds, after the sale of the goods, actually placed in the hands of a few, many millions of dollars, as justly belonging to the good people of these states, as the right of self government; but there was a great difference in these cases. The former had no friends except the few who take a pleasure in doing their duty; but the latter had the wealth of the Indies to prop it, and it is true that a *padding member of Congress* received a valuable service of plate for his services on that occasion, from the merchants of New York, we think he ought not to hold an office in this pure republic. We can perceive no remedy for our situation, but a greater attention on the part of the people to the concerns of government. The fault does not appear in the system of our government, but in the administration; and most strangely too, in that branch over which the people has the greatest control. If the same apathy continues to prevail among the people, it will, no doubt, be better, by an alteration in the constitution, to increase the patronage of the president, and allow him secret service money, sufficient to move the wheels of government briskly. He would, no doubt, take care to serve himself first; but the nation in that case could not be much worse served than it now is.

FOREIGN NEWS.

It will be seen by an arrival at New-York, that a war in Europe must soon commence. The "holy alliance" will no doubt interpose in behalf of every sovereign, whose subjects attempt a change of government. England, always on the alert, cannot unite cordially in the views of the allies: it is certainly her usual course to support the weak against the strong in every quarter except at home. By these measures John Bull is amused and quieted in matters which concern him most—and the trade of Great Britain is extended into the distracted countries. We believe it was the advice of Henry the 5th of England, to his son, to keep the nation engaged in war, for the sake of peace at home—this advice was not followed, and the loss of a crown to the son, was the penalty for the disobedience of that advice from a dying father.

N. Edwards, Esq.—We have received a speech of this gentleman, in favor of relief to purchasers of public lands, which shall appear in a future number of the Gazette.

Mr. Symmes is in town, lecturing on his new theory of the earth. Whether an opening at the poles lead to another world or not, science will no doubt profit by the discussion.

CONGRESSIONAL.

The Missouri question again came before the House on the 10th inst. when the report from the compromise committee was handed in by Mr. Clay. It states that the only objectionable clause in the constitution is the one which inhibits the admission of free negroes and mulattoes; and the committee recommend an amendment to the resolution from the Senate, declaring the admission of Missouri upon the condition, that she shall never pass any law preventing any description of persons from settling in the said state, who are citizens of any other state in the Union. On the 12th, this report was taken up in committee of the whole, on the motion of Mr. Clay, who advocated its adoption. Mr. Mallory moved to amend the report by substituting the restriction clause, which was negative. A long debate then ensued on the proposition, submitted by the compromise committee, and on taking the question the votes stood thus:

For the report	61
Against it	73

The committee then rose and reported the decision to the house.
Mr. Storrs moved to postpone the whole subject indefinitely, which gave rise to further debate, and this motion was decided in the negative—127 to 42.
Mr. Mallory renewed his motion to inhibit slavery in Missouri, which was also decided in the negative—107 to 60! (Sixty votes in the affirmative)
The question on agreeing with the committee of the whole in rejecting the report of the select committee, was then decided

in the negative, thus—	
For concurring	63
Against it	86

So the amendment proposed by the compromise committee to the Senate's resolution was agreed to.

The question was then stated on ordering the amended resolution to be read a third time, and the Clerk being about to proclaim the result,
Mr. Kent, who was not in the House when his name was called, requested leave to record his vote.

Mr. Jackson, under the same circumstances, made the same request.

The rules of the House in such cases requires unanimous consent, and objection was made to their voting. Mr. Clay moved to dispense with the rule, but afterwards withdrew the motion, relying upon the unanimity of some member of the majority to move for a re-consideration of the question.

The result of the vote was then proclaimed:

For the third reading	80
Against it	83

So the resolution from the Senate in favor of the admission of Missouri, as well as the amendment proposed by the compromise committee, was rejected.

Mr. Livermore then gave notice that he would on the next day, at 12 o'clock, move for a re-consideration of the question.
Here the matter rests—no later information having been received. What the result will be, it would be presumptuous, under such circumstances, to venture a prediction. But let the decision be either way—for or against Missouri—we fear the question will not be settled.—(Reporter.)

SOUTH AMERICA.

The House of Representatives have again this session, as at the last, united with Mr. Clay in a decisive expression in favor of the cause of South American independence. Subsequently to the rejection of the proposition moved by Mr. Clay, to appropriate a sum of money to send a minister to South America, he submitted the resolution, which will be found below, and which after much "shuffling," among a certain description of members, was agreed to by a majority of 19 votes.—A tender regard for the feelings of the Executive, was the alleged ground of objection, by those who opposed the resolution—very few having the hardihood to avow their hostility to a cause which has enlisted the sympathies of the friends of Liberty throughout the world. Would that we could also say, that but few were ashamed to acknowledge their subservience to the will of a Chief Magistrate, who, in relation to this question at least, has had the courage to disregard the wishes of the American people, and to pursue a course of policy directly hostile to his own professions and the principles of the republican party, to which he is indebted for all his greatness.

FROM THE WASHINGTON CITY GAZETTE.
Mr. Clay submitted the following for consideration:

Resolved, That the House of Representatives participate with the people of the United States, in the deep interest which they feel for the success of the Spanish Provinces of South America, which are struggling to establish their liberty and independence; And that it will give its constitutional support to the President of the United States, whenever he may deem it expedient to recognize the sovereignty and independency of any of the said provinces.

On the above resolution a very interesting debate, of near four hours continuance, ensued, in which Messrs. Clay, Smith, of Maryland, Kenney, Sergeant, Reed, Robertson, and Cobb, engaged.

On a motion for indefinite postponement, it was decided in the negative—Ayes 66, Noes 38.

On taking the yeas and nays on agreeing to the first member of the resolution, it was decided in the affirmative by 134 to 12; and on agreeing to the second member of the resolution, it was also decided in the affirmative, by yeas 87, nays 63—so the whole resolution was agreed to as originally submitted.

Foreign Intelligence.

New-York, Feb. 9.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

The pilot boat *Ulysses* came up from below about 12 o'clock, and brought us packages of London papers to the 9th of December, inclusive, received from the ship *Magnet*, in 34 days from Liverpool, ten days later than before received. We have only time to give them a hasty glance, and make a summary of the most important of their contents.

A loyal address of the Court of Aldermen was presented to the King on the 8th of December, at Carlton House, and active demonstrations from every part of the country were going in, of the determination of the inhabitants to stand forth and maintain the Throne against its domestic enemies.

The Duke of Wellington is appointed Lord Lieutenant of the county of Southampton, in the room of the late Earl of Mansbury.

A letter dated Genoa Nov. 26, says, it is reported that Austria has declared war against Naples, and that the Austrian troops passed the Po on the 20th of that month.

The Elbe, below the city on the 30th Nov. was free from ice, so that vessels on that day came up to the city. Above the city, the river was still covered with ice, and the navigation suspended.

A letter from Maine of Nov. 25, says an important note is spoken of as having been sent to the Allied Sovereigns by Lord Exeter respecting the affairs of Naples.

A new treaty has been negotiated between England and the Porte, with reference to late events.

Paris dates to the 6th December, contain a letter from the Duchess De Berri to the King, imploring pardon for Gravier and Douyon, who are under sentence of death

for causing the explosion of a land mine under the window of the apartment in which her Royal Highness slept. His Majesty has commuted the capital punishment, for imprisonment for life.

A London paper states, that the retaliatory restrictions on commerce, existing between the United States and France, are mutually rescinded. This business was arranged at Paris between our minister and the French government.

The intelligence from Vienna comes down to the 25th of November. A private letter of that date states—"It is now announced as certain, that the Ministers of the great Powers assembled at Troppau have decided upon transferring the seat of their negotiations from thence to this capital. This decision has been adopted upon the ground that the affairs of Naples, and other important topics, which occupy the attention of the Congress, are of a nature to prolong the conference for some time. The fact is, that the Emperors of Austria and Russia are daily expected here; they will be accompanied by the Royal Prince of Russia."

Lord Stewart has made several journeys between Vienna and Troppau, since the meeting of Congress. His Lordship travelled with such rapidity on the last occasion, that his carriage was twice overturned. He escaped, however, with a slight confusion. Mr. Robert Gordon, who arrived direct at Troppau from London, charged, it is affirmed, with a very important mission from the British Government, occupies, provisionally, the place of Lord Stewart at the Congress.

The accounts from Spain reach to the 21st ult. and are far from being of a pacific character. The King's valet-de-chambre, M. Basongout, was arrested at 11 o'clock on the morning of the 25th; the motive of this proceeding is not mentioned. Some skirmishing has taken place between the garrison of Burgos and the armed bands which are in open warfare in that province. The populace of Valencia, it is said, have again been in a state of insurrection, which lasted two days; they demand the head of Elio, and the punishment of the Archbishop; the latter, it is added, has embarked for Rome. The Government has been forced to promise that the trial of Elio should take place without further delay.

The news from Vienna and Troppau, as to the decision of the Congress relative to the affairs of Naples, is of a very contradictory character, and apparently founded upon conjecture.

A rumor prevails, which does not appear to be wanting in probability. It is said that the three great Powers assembled at Troppau have decided to the king of Naples that they wish him to appoint, with as little delay as possible, a place where they can confer with him. The object of this interview is to advise upon the best means of appeasing the state of disquietude which now reigns in his kingdom. It is further said that the three northern Sovereigns have informed his Neapolitan Majesty that in the event of the impossibility of his complying with the proposed overture, his refusal will be considered as a proof that he is not free in his own States."

News from Troppau, relative to the affairs of Naples, received in that capital on the 18th states, that the "Allied Sovereigns have unanimously declared that they desire the re-establishment of the ancient order of things in Naples, and that they will consider as enemies of the public tranquility all those who contribute to prolong the present disorders." It is added, that a declaration has been despatched to Naples, in which the Allied Sovereigns declare that they cannot acknowledge the Constitution which had been imposed upon the King.

The Austrian expeditionary army has been put upon war subsistence. Twenty surgeons have been sent from the ambulance hospital establishment. "Finally," it is said "the preparations for war are pushed with the utmost activity, and this, it is said, with the unanimous consent of the five great powers."

News from Troppau, dated Nov. 20 says—"This morning the Sovereigns had a long conference. It is asserted, that yesterday evening Lord Stewart presented, in the name of his Government, a note of the highest importance, relative, it is thought, to the affairs of Naples."

The Emperor of Russia, who has recently received several couriers from St. Petersburg, is preparing to depart for his capital. It is affirmed, that his Imperial Majesty had received advice that a Treaty of Trade and Navigation on the Black Sea, has been concluded between England and the Porte.—(See Post.)

London, Sunday Evening, Dec. 10.

The Lord Mayor, Aldermen and Common Councilmen of London, with the Sheriff's Recorder and City Officers, proceeded, at two o'clock yesterday, from Guildhall to Carlton House, where being introduced to his majesty, who was seated on his throne, the Recorder read the address and petition of the Common Council, condemning the proceedings against the Queen, and praying for the dismissal of Ministers.—The following is a copy of his Majesty's reply:

"It has been with the most painful feelings that I have heard the sentiments contained in the address and petition now presented to me by the Lord Mayor, Aldermen and Common Council of the city of London. 'Whatever may be the motives of those by whom it is brought forward, its evident tendency is to inflame the passions, and mislead the judgment of the unwary and less enlightened part of my subjects, and thus to aggravate all the difficulties with which we have to contend.'"

By the last Mails.

STILL LATER FROM EUROPE.

NEW-YORK, FEB. 13.
The market ship *Albion*, Capt. Williams, arrived this morning, from Liverpool, with the January mail. She sailed on the 2d of January—to which date, inclusive, the Editors of the Commercial

Advertiser have received various files of papers, and regular files of Lloyd's and General Shipping Lists.

The affairs of Naples are drawing to a crisis. King Ferdinand IV. on the invitation of the Allied Sovereigns of the Holy League, has been induced to quit his capital on board an English ship of war, to attend a Congress at Laybach, in Germany; and it is said that this journey is undertaken with the consent of the Neapolitan Parliament.

Accounts from Milan to December 15th states, that orders are hourly expected for the Austrian army, to pass the Po. All Venetian Lombardy is filled with troops, and the price of corn is nearly doubled. Several parks of artillery are formed at Verona, Mantua, and other places. Almost all the army was put upon the war footing on the 13th of November.

The German papers contain an account of the death of Field Marshal Prince Schwarzenberg.

A proclamation has been issued by Robert Townsend Esq. Gov. of the Island of Mauritius, granting a freedom of that port.

A Vienna article of the 14th of Dec states, that as soon as the affairs of Naples shall have been arranged, the Allied Sovereigns will turn their attention to Spain; and in the spring, another Congress will be held, at which they will concert means for securing the safety of the existing institutions in Europe.

The news recently given in this Gazette, from London papers, of an adjustment at Paris between our Minister and the French government, relative to the tonnage duty, is confirmed by letters from the Albion; with this difference, that the arrangement agreed upon is subject to the approval of our government.

The Hon. Mr. Middleton, American Minister, and suite, were at St. Petersburg on the 14th of November.

The French cabinet has received the accession of three distinguished Royalists, Messrs. De Villele, Corbiere, and Laine.

The Moniteur contains two royal ordinances; one appointing M. Corbiers (a member of the Chamber of Deputies,) President of the Royal Council of Public Instruction, in the room of M. Laine, Minister of State, whose declining health precludes his discharging the duties of the office. The second ordinance appoints M. Laine and M. Corbiers, Ministers, Secretaries of State, and Members of the Council of Ministers.

The Courier announces the resignation of Mr. Canning in the following terms—"It is with a regret which we are sure will be shared by the public at large, that we announce the retirement of the Rt. Hon. George Canning from the Presidency of the Board of Control.—But it is not true, that Mr. Canning is to succeed Lord Stewart, or that Lord Stewart is coming home."

We have seen a letter from London under date of December 23, which mentions the following failures—Low and Co. deficit 250,000 sterling; G. Cowne and Co. Wilman and Co. and Adam and Young. One of these houses has failed for 500,000. You may suppose this caused a dreadful sensation in the city. Many others are mentioned as tottering, but at present it is unsafe to give names.

The King of Naples has accepted the invitation of the Allied Sovereigns, to meet the Congress at Laybach.

The accounts from Brussels state that the court of Berlin has appointed Gen. Natzmer to go as Prussian Commissioner General to the Austrian army in Italy. It seems that a Russian officer of rank will likewise go to Italy, in the same quality.

Certain intelligence had reached St. Petersburg, of the death of the Emperor of China.

The London Courier states, that the accounts from different and distant provinces of Spain, seem to indicate the approach of a general convulsion. Hostility to the constitutional system is avowed with a daring, which the civil authorities, aided by an active military force, find it difficult to restrain.

Madrid papers of the 13th December state, that the Duke de L'Infantado and Generals Bessieres and St. Marc, have received orders to leave Madrid and the province. Their exile is attributed to the little disposition they entertain in favor of the constitutional system. An extraordinary meeting of the Cortes was talked of.

It appears that the advices which the government had received from Troppau, were of a nature to inspire just alarm as to the disposition of the Allied Cabinets towards Spain. Public tranquility has been disturbed in several provinces. At Madrid 4,000 soldiers have united, which excited the greatest alarm, it being feared that their objects are political.

Seditious assemblages have been held in several towns in that quarter. A division of 500 men attempted to take Oviedo by surprise. Proclamations have been seized. The government now begin to see the necessity of adopting very vigorous measures.

London, Dec. 27.

We understand that a treaty is actually in negotiation for a commercial intercourse with France, upon terms which can alone make it beneficial to both countries—those of reciprocity. It is said to be in contemplation to reduce the import duties on certain enumerated articles, from 75 to 15 per cent. ad valorem—a rate which would increase the consumption in both countries of the article which they respectively want, and which, while it puts an end to the expensive and useless preventive system, would, in all probability, rather add to than diminish the revenue.

Letters from Ireland present the state of that country in a most melancholy point of view. Most of the farmers are ruined; in consequence of their land being held at the war rents, which, from the extreme low price of provisions, they are wholly unable to pay.

Private advices from Spain state, that there is some prospect that the decree or the prohibition of nearly all foreign goods and manufactories being imported into that country will be repealed, in consequence of the clamour which has been raised against it by Spanish merchants.

WASHINGTON, FEB. 15.

It is now officially ascertained, that
JAMES MONROE,
Is elected President of the U. States, and that
DANIEL D. TOMPKINS

Is elected Vice President of the U. S. for four years, commencing on the 4th day of March.

When we consider the various interests of this great community, and the serious conflicts which have hitherto existed between them; when we reflect on the strong influence of deep-seated local and political prejudices and prejudices; when we take into view the open field allowed by our free institutions for the career of ambition and of talent; it must be admitted that the unanimity of this election is highly flattering to the persons who are thus the choice of the People.

House of Representatives,
February 16.

A Message, yesterday received from the President of the United States, was read, transmitting to the House the following letter from the Director of the Mint:

Mint of the U. S. Jan. 1st, 1821.

Sir: I have now the honor of laying before you a report of the operations of the Mint for the last year.

From the statement of the Treasurer, herewith transmitted, it will appear that, during this period, there have been struck at the Mint,
In gold coins, 263,806 pieces, amounting to \$1,311,030 00.
In silver coins, 1,821,153 pieces, amounting to \$301,680 70.
In copper coins, 4,407,550 pieces, amounting to \$44,075 50.

Making, in the whole, six millions four hundred and ninety-two thousand, five hundred and nine pieces; amounting to one million, eight hundred and sixty-four thousand, seven hundred and eighty-six dollars, and twenty cents.

The above coinage of gold and silver has, in fact, been the work of no more than nine months; for, from the deficiency of deposits, the actual coinage did not commence till the beginning of April, and was even afterwards frequently interrupted, from the same cause. The press employed in the copper coinage did not continue in operation more than six months, as the quantity of copper coins had accumulated far beyond the public demand.

From the above statement, with other well ascertained data, it may, I presume, be confidently affirmed that the Mint, in its present improved state, will be found fully adequate to all the paper-presses for which it was originally established.

I have the honor to be, with perfect respect, your obedient servant,
R. PATTERSON.

Jas. M. McKim, President of the U. S.

From the New Ark Eagle.

Summary.

The legislature of Alabama, at their late session, passed a law imposing a tax of \$1 on every dirk, sword-cane, pocket or side pistol—also \$1 on the sale of every pack of playing cards. Another act exempts from execution the following articles: 1 bed and bedding, 1 cow and calf, 3 spinning wheels, 1 loom, and several articles of furniture.

We are happy to state, (says the Ontario N. Y. Repository) that there is no one debtor confined in the jail of this large county.

The annual consumption of coffee for the United States in the years 1818 and 1819 was about twenty millions of lbs. each year—equal to 17,000 bags each month.

The village of Hanover, (N. H.) seat of Dartmouth College, contains 633 inhabitants—only nine deaths took place there last year.

A poem, entitled "Bodach Glas; or M'Jor's Warning," written by Oliver Wait, A. M. has just been published in New York by Murden and Thomson.

It is said the present population of the state of New York exceeds 1,300,000.

The Massachusetts Convention proposed 14 amendments to the constitution of that state.

The following account of a raft on which a shipwrecked mariner can save himself is taken from a late English paper: Take a plank and lash lengthwise at each end an empty cask, having its bung in tight; and let a rope run from one of the casks to the other, on each side of the cask.

The legislature of Pennsylvania have passed a law granting 8000 dollars to the deaf and dumb institution in that state, appropriated 160 dollars a year for each indigent scholar for 4 years.

A smart shock of an earthquake was felt in New London, on Thursday evening, 25th of January, about 3 minutes before 7 o'clock. It resembled the noise of a wagon on frozen ground, and lasted about 3 seconds.

A gentleman of Ohio has killed, within the last three years, 22 elks, 25 wolves, 3 bears, 2 weasels, 140 deer, 30 otters and found 30 swarms of wild bees.

The brave Col. Samuel Ashler, of N. H. having been to visit a neighbor, was, on his return, so overcome with the cold, that he laid down against a tree and expired.

A bill prohibiting the issue of small bank notes has passed the legislature of Maryland. Banks violating the law for their charter.

Died.

On the 23rd ult. Mr. JUDAH STOTT, after a short illness. He was one of the early settlers of Kentucky—and died as he lived, the friend of honest men, leaving a numerous family to bemoan his death, and a circle of friends to lament the loss of a good member of society.

On the 16th ult. after a long and tedious illness, Mr. JAMES JOHNSON, a stranger who came to the house of Mr. James McConnell of this place about the middle of October, and requested lodgings for a few weeks, to enable him to enjoy retirement, and derive the advantages of a mild diet. This family received and treated him with great attention and kindness until his death. He was possessed of some valuable personal effects and a sum of money, more than sufficient to defray his funeral and the expenses. This has been made thus particular to enable the friends of the deceased to ascertain what has been his fate. He intimated to Mrs. McConnell, his unwillingness to communicate to his friends his situation, until he should be recruited sufficient to prosecute his journey to New Orleans; adding at the same time, his mother and other relatives lived in the state of Maryland.

Lexington, Ky. March 1, 1821.

Printers in Maryland may render an act of kindness by publishing the above.

In Washington city, on the 16th ult. the hon. WILLIAM A. DUNWELL, a member of Congress from Virginia.

12,000 Yards Domestic COTTONS.

CONSISTING OF
PLAIDES and STRIPES,
CHECKS, 3-4, 4-4 wide,
Furniture do. 3-4, 4-4 wide,
Densins and Tickings,
Brown and Bleached SHIRTINGS,
Do. SHEETINGS, 36 to 39 inches wide
Sewing Cotton in Balls and Hanks, white and coloured,
JUST RECEIVED and FOR SALE by the
PIECE, at the Philadelphia Wholesale prices,
with the addition of Exchange and Carriage.
HIGGINS & PRITCHARD.
Lexington, March 1, 1821—9-6

TAKEN UP by Thomas Roberts on Barkley's Mill road, Jessamine county, one BLACK ROAN MARE, 8 or 9 years old,—short all round, branded on the off shoulder and but thus C; 145 hands high—appraised to \$40 before me this 20th day of November, 1820.
SAMUEL H. CRAIG, J. P.

NEW GOODS.

THE subscribers are just receiving a complete assortment of
Spring & Summer Goods,

CONSISTING OF
CALICOES, Cambric Muslins
Canton Grapes
Lustrings, Sensahs, and Mantuas
Book and Fancy Muslins
Irish Linens
Superb Blue Cloths and Cassimeres
Nankins, Morocco Shoes, &c. &c. &c.
ALSO,
Coffee and Sugar, Imperial TEAS
Indigo, Madder and Mackerel in Barrels and half Barrels
ALSO,
Nails and Window Glass
Alabama COTTON, by the bale or pound.
They also keep a constant supply of ROMAN & Co's Superior Glazed

Rifle Gun-Powder,
By the Keg or Canisters—Also,
Cotton Yarns,

Of all sizes from the Factory of Southwold, England & Co.—all of which they offer for Sale at their usual low prices for CASH.

TILFORD & TROTTER.
Lexington, Feb. 27, 1821—8

Valuable Real Estate,
FOR SALE.

WILL BE SOLD TO THE HIGHEST BIDDER,
On a Credit of One and Two Years,
IN THE TOWN OF HOPKINSVILLE,

On Saturday the 7th of APRIL next,
FOUR VALUABLE LOTS

Well improved, with good BRICK & FRAME HOUSES. This property is elegantly situated in the Business part of the Town, commencing opposite the Columbian Inn, at the corner of Main and Main Cross streets, and extending up the square towards the Court-House.

ALSO,
At the same time and place, and on the SAME TERMS,

The Tract of Land,
Upon which I live, two and a half miles South of Hopkinsville, on the Palmyra road, containing about

350 Acres,
140 of which are cleared and under good fence.

This estate combines all the advantages of a healthy situation, fertile soil, and good timber, *Four never-failing Springs, and fine Stock Water*, (being bounded by Little River.) Any gentleman who wishes a settlement in the vicinity of this flourishing town, (where from the capacities and qualifications of the professors in both Male and Female Academies) his children may be well educated without the expense of boarding them out, could not select a more agreeable site. As it is from necessity alone this property is exposed to sale, and will positively be sold for whatever it will bring, great bargains may be calculated on. All persons who may wish to become purchasers, are respectfully invited to call and view the premises before the day of Sale.

CHARLES CALDWELL.
Hopkinsville, Feb. 3—8tds

10 Dollars Reward.

STRAYED or Stolen, TWO COWS—one BLACK, and the other a WHITE. The black is a Milk Cow, and tolerable old, showing grey hairs about her head, with some white in her face. The white Cow was heavy with calf when missing; she has some red about her head and neck. As it is believed from good circumstances, that they were stolen and sold to some person by an incendiary, the above reward will be given for the Cows and thief, or Five Dollars for the Cows, and all reasonable charges. If any person has such Cows in possession, and will forward a line to either the editors of the Gazette, or Argus, of Frankfort, it will be promptly attended to by

JOHN TANNER.
Feb. 22, 1821—8

The Argus will insert the above a few times

The Journal.

FROM THE LIVERPOOL MERCURY.

MUSICAL DUET.

BETWEEN THE KING AND QUEEN.
Tune—"Scots who have won Wallace's blood."
King—Hated Princess Caroline,
Once by fatal nuptials mine,
All of thee I now resign—
Off, to Italy.

Queen—This the welcome for me here?
Hast not half a crown to spare,
Are we not a wedded pair?
I'll not quit—but stay.

King—By the treasures of my purse,
By my everlasting curse,
By the woes, which may be worse,
Leave me—hence, away!

Queen—By thy father's honored name,
By thy daughter's spotless fame,
By time everlasting shame,
I'll not quit—but stay.

King—Who would share a woman's throne,
Who would reign and not alone!
Who would have no wife but one?
Better not to be.

Queen—Who would be a cast away!
Who her birthright would betray!
Who would be the slanderer's prey?
Sooner let her die!

King—Kings may do as kings shall choose,
Kings their Consorts may abuse,
Queens have heads, that Queens may lose!
Off, to Italy!

Queen—Queens have been, and Queens may be,
Slandered as I am by thee;
But Heaven and Earth are both for me;
Brougham and Victory!

FROM THE EASTERN ARGUS.

OLD BACHELORS FOR SALE.

MR. PRINTER—In some parts of our country the attention of the public has lately been called to the subject of Old Bachelors. In Missouri last year, I think a law was passed, at least it was proposed, to exclude old bachelors from holding any public office; and a bill has lately been brought before the Legislature of Maryland, but I know not what has been the result of it, to levy a personal tax upon this class of citizens, and thereby as I suppose, to drive them to matrimony.

How far such measures could be productive of public good, I am not at present prepared to say. I think at least, that justice would require some distinction between those, who are bachelors from necessity and those who are bachelors from choice. It is not my object to enter at large into the merits of the question; I have made these observations merely by way of preface to a little scroll lately picked up in this town, in rather a mutilated state, which, as far as it could be read, ran thus:—

I dream'd a dream in the midst of my slumbers,
And, as fast as I dream'd, it was coiled in numbers,
My thoughts ran along in such beautiful metre,
I'm sure I ne'er saw any poetry sweeter:
It seem'd that a law had been recently made,
That a tax on Old Bachelors' pates should be laid;

And, in order to make them all willing to marry,
The tax was as large as a man could well carry.
The bachelors grumbled and said 'twere no use,
'Twas cruel injustice and horrid abuse,
And declared, that to save their own hearts' blood from spilling,
Of such a vile tax they would ne'er pay a shilling.

But the Rulers determin'd their scheme to pursue,
So they set all the Bachelors up at vendue.
A crier was sent through the town to and fro,
To rattle his bell and his trumpet to blow,
And to hawl out at all he might meet in the way,

"Ho, forty Old Bachelors, sold here to-day—
And presently all the Old Maids in the town,
Each one in her very best bonnet and gown,
From thirty to sixty, fair, plain, red and pale,
Of every description, all flock'd to the sale,
The auctioneer then in his labors began,
And call'd out aloud, as he held up a man,
'How much for a Bachelor? who wants to buy?'

In a twink every maiden responded—"I—!"
In short at a hugely extravagant price
The Bachelors all were sold off in a trice;
And forty Old Maids, some younger, some older,
Each lugg'd an old Bachelor home on her shoulder.

FROM THE BROOKLYN PATRIOT.

MR. MORGAN—I communicate to you for publication, the following acrostic, spoken extempore by OLIVER ARNOLD, nephew to the notorious traitor of that name. This man was a soldier in the revolutionary army; although a worthless and debauched character, he possessed sufficient republican integrity, to resist the alluring offers of promotion, which were made him by his uncle on condition of his deserting and joining the British army. General Arnold, despairing to make a traitor of his nephew and knowing his natural genius for poetry insisted on his giving a specimen of his talents. After exacting a promise of pardon from his uncle, in presence of a number of officers, he began as follows:

Born for a career to virtue and mankind,
Earth's broadest realms can't shew so black a mind;
Night's sable veil thy crimes can never hide,
Each one so great, they'll glut the historic tide.

Defunct—your measures will live,
In all the glare which infamy can give;
Curse of ages will attend your name,
Treason alone will glory at your shame.

A mighty vengeance sternly waits to roll,
Rivers of sulphur on your trait'rous soul,
Nature looks back with conscious error, and
On such a wretched blot that she has made,
Let hell receive you triced in chains,
Damn'd to the hottest focus of its flames.

The following is communicated for the satisfaction of my friends in the United States:

As various reports may be in circulation on the subject of my late imprisonment in Charleston goal, for an alleged libel against the peace and dignity of the State of South Carolina, I founded

on some remarks in my Journal, pages 122 and 173, &c. about a Mr. HAMPT which I am held in bail to answer at Court, on the second Monday in May, next, on a criminal prosecution, after which a fair explanation may be expected. This is, therefore to request not a hasty judgement before the time, and to return my thanks to those gentlemen who have volunteered their friendly aid at this exigency.

LORENZO DOW.

Charlestown, (S. C.) Jan. 25, 1821.

P. S.—Painters brought the United States would confer a favor, to give this one or two insertions, considering the state of the case, and the nature of the offence!!!

L. D.

FROM THE EASTERN ARGUS.

In our paper to day will be seen a copy of a letter to Mr. Cushman, from a large proportion of the members of our Legislature, coming from the sixth Congressional district. From this it will be seen that Mr. Cushman's constituents do not agree with him in his views of organizing a northern party in opposition to the South.

TO THE HON. JOSHUA CUSHMAN.

"Sir—The undersigned, members of the Legislature of Maine from the sixth Eastern Congressional District, having paid due attention to your printed letter of the 25th ultimo, deem it a duty, which they owe to themselves, to return some expression of their opinions. Our feelings in relation to the Missouri question are well known to you. We consider slavery as a moral and political evil of appalling magnitude, and were desirous that Congress, at their last session, should, as far as practicable, have prevented its extension. But, Sir, we consider the question of Slavery, in Missouri as having been then settled, after a long, fierce, and fearful contest, and we deeply deprecate its renewal. Not having heard of any measure of Congress, which required elucidation, we were not prepared to expect the favor of a printed communication; nor have we yet been able to perceive the necessity in which it originated. We must be permitted to regret that you should have attempted to weaken the confidence, reposed in our Senators in Congress, because they differ from us in opinion upon a question of constitutional construction; and still more deeply do we lament that you should have recommended a course of policy which strikes at the first principles of our national union, and must sever the ties which bind us to our safety and our happiness. We, Sir, have received the legacy of the 'Father of his country,' to whom, under God, we are indebted for our political existence. He has taught us that 'in contemplating the causes which may disturb our Union, it occurs as matter of serious concern, that any ground should have been furnished for characterizing parties, by geographical discriminations—Northern and Southern—Atlantic and Western; whence designing men may endeavor to excite a belief, that there is a real difference of local interest and views. One of these expedients of party, to acquire influence within particular districts, is to misrepresent the opinions and aims of other districts.' That we 'cannot shield ourselves too much against the jealousies and heart burnings, which spring from those misrepresentations; they tend to render alien to each other those who ought to be bound together by fraternal affection. And that we should indignantly frown upon the first dawn of every attempt to alienate one portion of our country from the rest, and to enfeeble the sacred ties which now link together the various parts.' These precepts, and the feelings which they inculcate, we have ever cherished with religious veneration, and cannot but express our surprise as well as regret, that you should for a moment have become the advocate of a northern confederacy. We can assure you, Sir, that sectional distinctions do not accord with the sentiments of your constituents, and we trust that you will in this respect retrace your steps, and truly represent our feelings and our wishes.

Believe us, Sir, very respectfully and sincerely, Your friends and humble servants."

LEXINGTON, Feb. 25, 1821.

A COMET.

Of considerable magnitude, has paid us a visit. It was first discovered about a week since, although we did not discover it until Saturday evening last. The following account we have from a gentleman who took an observation on Monday evening.

"From the haziness of the atmosphere and the comet being within 20 degrees or less of the horizon at dark, its true situation cannot yet be ascertained. Its distance from the North pole appears to be about 77 degrees South, and from the Pleiades about 54 west which shows its place to be in the wing of Pegasus. If the comet's orbit lies towards the sun, or southwardly, it will be visible but a very short time, as the motion of the earth eastwardly, will leave it below the horizon." It now sets a very little north of west, a few minutes before nine."

(Pub. Adv.)

STEAM BOAT NEWS.

LOUISVILLE, Feb. 21.

Feb. 13.—Steam Boats Gen. Pike, from Cincinnati, and Henry Baldwin from Pittsburgh, arrived at this port. The Hero, hence at Shawneetown on 5d inst. all well.

14th.—The Dolphin from Pittsburgh

arrived at this place bound to Nashville.

Gen. Clarke aground, nearly dry, 35 miles below Natchez on 23d ult.

16th.—Steam Boats Johnson and Calhoun arrived from Frankfort.

18th.—Steam Boats James Ross, Harris, arrived from New-Orleans, and came up over the Falls, landed at the mouth of Shippingsport, without making any stop at Shippingsport, with 91 deck passengers and full freight. The Ross was detained upwards of 8 days on her trip by fogs, landing of passengers, and taking in the Engine of the St. Louis.

EXTRACT FROM HER LOG BOOK.

Jan. 28th.—Left New Orleans, passed the Jefferson bound up; met the Kentucky bound down.

30th.—Met the Shelby from Red River below Bayou Plaquemine.

31st.—Passed the Gen. Clarke aground 10 miles below Natchez.

Feb. 2d.—Passed the Comet lying by repairing; passed the Exchange aground 10 miles below Bayou Pierre.

4th.—Passed the Osage just below Wood Tompkins plantation, bound up; same day see the Gen. Green aground near Island 95.

5th.—Met the Rifleman below the Illechecko settlement.

6th.—Met the Cumberland just above the Arkansas River bound down.

7th.—Passed the Maysville 8 miles above the Arkansas lying by; see the Frankfort at the lower end of Island 64.

8th.—Met the Hero 20 miles above the St. Francis River.

9th.—Passed the Velocipede just above Fort Pickering.

11th.—Landed along side the St. Louis below Island No. 10, and took on board her Engine.

13th.—Met the Cincinnati at the Little Chain.

15th.—Met the Car of Commerce at Shawneetown.

17th.—Met the Race Horse above the Yellow Banks.

18th.—The Johnson left this for Frankfort, to receive freight.

20th.—The Calhoun left this for St. Louis, and the James Ross and Pike for Cincinnati.

Steam Boats Napoleon and Hornet left New-Orleans for Shippingsport, 31st January.—KY. HERALD.

Kentucky.

Jessamine Circuit, Set:

JANUARY EXTRA CHANCERY TERM, 1821.

Thomas Haysdon and Nathaniel Morris, Compls.

Against James Dunn's representatives, &c. &c. &c. IN CHANCERY.

This day came the complainants by their counsel, and the defendants, James Dunn, James Spruill and Martha his wife late Martha Dunn, heirs and representatives of James Dunn dead, not having entered their appearance herein agreeably to law and the rules of this court, that they are not inhabitants of this commonwealth—therefore, on the motion of the complainants, it is considered and ordered by the court, that the said absent defendants do appear here on or before the first day of the next April term of this court, and answer the complainant's bill, the same shall be taken for confessed against them—and it is further ordered, that a copy of this order be inserted in some authorized newspaper in this commonwealth for two calendar months in succession.

A copy—Teste, DANIEL B. PRICE, clk.

State of Kentucky.

Jessamine Circuit, Set.

JANUARY EXTRA CHANCERY TERM, 1821.

Pleasant Early, Compls.

Against Daniel Early's heirs and devisees, Defts. IN CHANCERY.

This day came the complainant, by his counsel, and exhibited his bill in Chancery against the defendants, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendants William Barbour and Polly his wife, are not inhabitants of this commonwealth—it is considered and ordered by the court, that the said absent defendants do appear here on or before the first day of our next April term, and answer the complainant's bill, the same shall be taken for confessed against them—and it is further ordered, that a copy of this order be inserted in some authorized newspaper of this commonwealth two calendar months in succession.

A copy—Teste, DANIEL B. PRICE, clerk.

Adam Maguire.

TAKES this method of informing his friends and the public, that he has commenced

Fancy Weaving.

In all its various branches, in the large Brick House, on Mechanic street, near Mr. LAN-PHARM'S INN, where he will weave

Carpets, Double Coverlids,

Table Linen, Summer

Counterpanes,

And every other description of Weaving on the shortest notice and most moderate terms, for which he will receive Wheat, Wool, Feathers, Flax, Seed and Flax Thread—He will also exchange Spun Cotton for good Flax Thread—or will exchange any of the above articles for almost every kind of Country Produce.

N. B. The most elegant Colours will be dyed for all kinds of Carpets, on the lowest terms.

February 15.—7

Woodford county, Set:

TAKEN UP by Nathaniel Lindsey of said county, living on Scott's road, two and a half miles South east of Versailles, one dark Chestnut Sorrel mare, about fourteen and a half hands high, supposed to be 3 years old, stud all round; near hind foot white, small star in her forehead, with a number of saddle spots on her back. No brands perceptible—appraised to \$30 before me this 23d of Dec. 1820.

A true copy, PHILIP SWIGERT, J. P.

JOHN MCKINNEY, Jr. c. w. c.

Printing of all kinds.

WILL BE EXECUTED AT THE

Kentucky Gazette Office,

WITH DESPATCH.

Notice to Sportsmen.

THERE will be a Sweepstake Race run over the Lexington Turf, on the first Thursday in May next, for untrained Horses only, mile heats, agreeable to the weights here fixed:

Aged Horses : : 123 pounds

Six years old : : 115 "

Five do. : : 103 "

Four do. : : 90 "

Three do. : : 75 "

Mares and geldings to be allowed 3 pounds.

The subscription is in the hands of Mr. W. M. T. BASTON, which will be closed on the 1st of April. Entrance one hundred Dollars each, half forfeit—And the two succeeding days, a handsome subscription purse. Free for any nag carrying the above weights. The first day's subscription two miles the heats—second day, one mile the heats, weights as above. The winner of the sweepstake to be entitled to start for the following day's subscription purse.

Lexington, Feb. 6, 1821.—6

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscriber has just received a fresh supply of

MR. CHANDIZE,

CONSIGNEE IN PART AS FOLLOWS, VIZ:

SUPERFINE and Common CLOTHS,

Angliana, Duff & other CASSIMERES,

Tartan Plaid CLOAKS,

Anticraps,

Carpet, Robes and Shawls,

Scarlet Cassimere Shawls,

Cicilian Stripes and other Calicoes!

IRISH LINENS,

Scotch Gingham,

Long Cloth and other Cotton SHIRTINGS,

Domestic—Thread Laces and Edgings,

Crimson and other RIBBONS,

Hosiery and Gloves of all kinds,

Worsted Shirts,

Fancy Cravats,

Black Silks, cut Velvets, Satins,

Fine Muslins, Silk and Cotton Laces, & Thule

Ladies' Morocco WALKING SHOES, &c.

AS USUAL

Groceries, Hardware, Queens

ware &c.

M. J. NOUVEL.

Lexington, January 18th, 1821.—3d

NEW GOODS.

Robert A. Gatewood,

HAS JUST RECEIVED, in addition to his former Stock, a general Assortment of

Dry Goods, Groceries, Hard-

ware and Cutlery,

Well selected, and purchased at the cheapest

CASH HOUSES in Philadelphia, all of which

he offers for sale at very reduced prices, for

CASH in hand.

N. B. R. A. GATEWOOD particularly re-

quests the public to him, to come for-

ward and settle their respective dues.

Those persons who made purchases at Maj.

JOHN WYATT'S sale on the 9th of March,

last, are also requested to come forward and

take up their respective notes, which have

been placed in my hands for collection, other-

wise proper officers will be called on them.

R. A. GATEWOOD.

Lexington, December 28, 1820.—32

NEW GOODS.

THE SUBSCRIBER has just opened in the

Rooms immediately over the Store occu-

pied by M. J. NOUVEL, Main-street, (entrance

through the passage) a large and general as-

sortment of

Cotton, Silk & Woollen

GOODS,

Bought in the eastern cities for CASH in hand

and on the best terms, which enables him to

offer them by the PIECE or PACKAGE at

very low prices—Consisting of

Super and Common CLOTHS,

Do. do. CASSIMERES,

Plaids and Devonshire KERSEYS,

Blankets, Flannels and Bombazettes,

Black and assorted colours Canton Crapes,

Canton Crape Robes

Canton Crape and Waterloo Shawls

Madrass, Pulleest and other Handkerchiefs

Super Sicilian stripe & common Calicoes

Cambrie, Taconet, Irish, Mail Moll,

Book and Leno Muslins, plain and figured

British & Domestic Shirts & Sheetings,

Do. do. Checks and Plaids

Russia Sheetings, Towelling and Drilling,

Seuchaws, Saracenet and Florences,

Satins, Thule and Ribbons

Cotton, Worsted and Silk Hosiery,

Beaver, Buckskin, Kid and silk Gloves

Sewing Silk, Thread and Cotton &c. &c.

ALEXANDER M. ANDERSON,

Lexington, Jan. 9, 1821.—3d

MUSEUM.

Mr. Page,

RESPECTFULLY acquaints the ladies and

gentlemen of Lexington, that his

Museum of the Fine Arts,

Consisting of

Paintings and Imitations

of life in Wax.

By that imitator artist, Reuben Moulthrop,

Esq. is opened on Main-street, next door to

THE KENTUCKY GAZETTE OFFICE.

Admission 25 Cents, children half

price.

State of Kentucky.

Jessamine County, Set.

JANUARY EXTRA CHANCERY TERM, 1821.

Francis Miller, Compls.

Against Robert Estlin, Elihu IN CHANCERY.

Payne & Abijah

This day came the complainant, by his

counsel, and the defendants, Elihu Bab-

cock, and Abijah Payne, not having entered

their appearance herein agreeably to law and

the rules of this court—and it appearing to

the satisfaction of the Court, that they are

not inhabitants of this commonwealth: there-

fore, on the motion of the complainant, it is

considered by the court, that the said absent

defendants do appear here on or before the

first day of our next April term, and an-

swer the complainant's bill, the same shall

be taken for confessed against them—and it

is further ordered, that a copy of this order

be inserted in some authorized newspaper of

this commonwealth for two calendar months

in succession.

A copy—Teste, DANIEL B. PRICE, c. w. c.